Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh which has been very helpful to the farmers. Folders/outlining time/quantity schedule of applying pesticides and insecticides were brought out in Punjabi and Kannada and has been distributed among cotton growers in these States. The Corporation has undertaken pilot projects for distribution of Insecticides and Pesticides in Punjab and Haryana, generating a lot of confidence and goodwill amongst the farmers.

(iv) *Award of Scholarships*:

The Corporation has instituted a scholarship of Rs. 24,000 for the first year in Punjab Agricultural Univsrsity, Ludhiana, for giving fellowship to outstanding students for doing Phd. in Biological/Integrated Pest Management for Cotton.

(v) *Augmenting/upgrading Infrastructure of Ginning and Pressing factories*:

The Corporation has initiated a number of measures to improve upon the system of Ginning and pressing in the existing Ginning and Pressing factories. These measures aim at achieving the standards laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in respect of Ginning, Balling and packaging of Indian cottons.

Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly scheme:

(i) Production of certified seed of cotton varieties and distribution to the cotton growers have reportedly benefitted the farmers.

(ii) Production of bio-agents like NPV, Crisopha and Tricogramma in the laboratory of the Maharashtra Fedn., and its demonstration to the farmers has reportedly helped the farmers to reduce the chemical spray on cotton.

(iii) Organisation of pilot projects of cotton in adopted villages and giving technical knowledge to the farmers for intensive cultivation has reportedly hslped the tribal small and marginal farmers in knowing the importance of better quality sesds.

(iv) Giving technical knowledge to the farmers for adopting dry land technology to cotton and organisation of crop mechanism of different 54 cotton varieties have reportedly helped the farmers to the maximum.

(v) Organisation of Kisan-Melas, seminars on cotton production and transfer of technology to the farmers has reportedly enriched ths technical knowledge to the farmers in respect of cotton production.

Sale of suplus land NTC

327. SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whethre it is a fact that trade union representatives have agreed to the proposal to sell 850 area surplus NTC lands, if so, what are the details thereof including surplus lands in each town;

(b) what is the expected accrual from the above sale;

(c) whether the ULC Act is likely to hinder the sales operation, if so, how this hurdle would be crossed;

(d) whether the expected accrual from the above sale would be utilised for modernisation or for VRS scheme;

(e) whether it is a fact that the workers of sick closed sector units of NTC and other sick PSUS are being paid fully without of any work, if so, what is the amount paid during last 3 years to laid off or idle workers; and

(f) whether private sector employers pay wages to workers when they close down officially or unofficially their factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Sub Committee of the Special Committee for consultation on NTC matters, which includes representatives of Central Trade Unions, have no objection to the sale of surplus land of NTC. A Statement indicating the townwise details of 933.79 acres surplus land of NTC, valued at 160.53 crores is enclosed (*See* below)

(c) Sale of surplus land has to take place in accordance with prescribed procedures and laws.

(d) The accrual from the sale of surplus land would be used to fund the schemes for modernisation of the mills of NTC.

(e) The workers of the mills of NTC which are partly or fully in operational are being paid idle wages amounting to about Rs. 107 crores per annum. While no idle wages were paid in 1990-91, about Rs. 20 crores in 1991-92 and about Rs. 55 crores in 1992-93 were paid as idle wages.

(f) Workers are generally paid with compensation admissible under the Industrial Disputes Act on closure of mills in the private sector.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Town/City	Estimated Area (In Acres)
1.	Warrangal	120.00
2.	Bangalore	29.22
3.	Culbarga	74.00
4.	Tadpatri	9.25
5.	Alagappa Nagar	6.29
6.	Trichur	30.49
7.	Adilabad	49.00
8.	Secunderabad	4.38
9.	Renugunta	33.84
10.	Devengere	78.92
11.	Kharar	35.11
12.	Panipat	3.00
13.	Udaipur	10.50
14.	Beawar	14.26
15.	Vijayanagar	7.83
16.	Ahmedabad	14.09

S. No.	Name of the Town/City	Estimated Area (In Acres)
17.	Rajkot	1.24
18.	Viramgam	14.88
19.	Bombay	17.42
20.	Nagpur	5.50
21.	Akola	0.18
22.	Achalpur	3.31
23.	Indore	30.08
24.	Rajnagar	4.00
25.	Ujjain	20.00
26.	Aurangabad	2·42
27.	Barshi	29.32
28,	Dhule	10.38
29	Chalisgaon	0.45
30.	Hingoli	70.00
31.	Mathura	4.98
32.	Kannod	25.66
33.	Coimbatore	19.68
34.	Pondicherry	29.22
35.	Madurai	2.66
36.	Saharanpur	4.16
37.	Lucknow	1.30
38,	Cossim Bazar	18.32
39.	Serampore	5.42
40.	Rishra	3.32
41.	Konnagar	8.60
42.	Kataganj	0.44
43.	Bhagatpur	50.00
44.	Mokamah	6.35
	TOTAL:	933.79